



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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S. O. S. SIGNAL
is sent out by a ship in distress...
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 14,877. 號七十七百八千一萬一第 日八廿月正年戌壬 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1922. 五拜禮 號廿月二年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION CHAMPAGNES

Domery & Greno	\$84 \$97
Veuve Clicquot	94 97
Bollinger	92 95
Piper Heidsieck	90 93
Geo. Goulet	90 93
Delbeck	44 46

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAY.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 12 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	" " 15 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " "	" " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.	
As on Week Days.	

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Bicycle and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Compro Order represent Bank Note.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS																											
Station	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	Through Express	No. 18	No. 17	No. 16	No. 15	No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9	No. 8	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1	Time	
CANTON (2nd Exit)	dep.						6.00																				5.50
SHEN LUO	dep.						6.12																				4.50
SHEN LUO	dep.						6.24																				4.00
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SHEN LUO	dep.						22.23																				

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HONGKONG.

PORTUGAL'S FATE. IN THE CLUTCHES OF PROFITEERS.

A DISMAL OUTLOOK.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

Lisbon, December 21st (By Mail).

Since the establishment of the Republic in 1910 there have been in Portugal 400 Cabinet Ministers, including 45 of Finance and 41 of Foreign Affairs. During 1920 nine Cabinets succeeded each other. Up to the present in 1921 there have been only five changes of Cabinet, but there have been three "pronouncements."

One of this year's Prime Ministers is serving a sentence in prison owing to his unfortunate intervention in matters connected with military contracts; the President of the Republic has been threatened in the exercise of constitutional prerogatives; and there have been successive violations of the basic laws of the Republic.

While the political situation has reached the point where dictatorship or disintegration seems the only alternatives, the financial situation has gone from bad to worse. By the end of 1920 the gold reserve had fallen to 2 per cent of the note circulation, which is now 650,000 contos (\$137,800,000 at par). The deficit in the Budget presented for 1921-22 amounted to \$38,988,000 on a total expenditure of \$108,610,000; that is to say, the deficit now exceeds the total revenue. Nevertheless, each successive Government continues to spend madly. The Great War brought a terrible strain on Portugal, but in its train came great wealth for some. The following figures taken from the last speech of the chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce at Lisbon are eloquent:—

	1913.	1920.
Value of British imports from Portugal	\$3,017,101	\$7,060,063
Value of Portuguese Possessions	877,722	3,428,903
Value of British exports to Portugal	3,634,066	12,046,021
Value of Portuguese Possessions	9,044,038	7,988,483

These figures indicate the increase of trade during and after the war. War profits went unshared and it is now perhaps too late to endeavour to collect arrears; reaction has set in and trade and industry are passing through a crisis.

The new bank buildings are numerous and splendid, but at their doors in the Street of Gold (Rua de Ouro) and Street of Silver (Rua de Prata) crouch such appalling wrecks of humanity as make Spanish beggars appear aristocrats. To a great extent the vested interests in Lisbon hold the country in their clutches. They have a powerful Press at their command; they make and unmake Governments in their intrigues to create "corners" and secure contracts. Unchecked profiteering is driving the price of living ever higher, and is contributing ever increasingly to the discontent of the middle classes and the misery of the poor. Secret societies take part in the game. In the pocket of Senator Granjo, the murdered Prime Minister, was found a document addressed to him by a masonic lodge violently censuring his conduct because he had ordered the police to protect the British tramway company.

Thus the vicious waters swirl round; political disintegration, financial chaos, the dead weight of a colossal bureaucracy, a pampered Prussian Guard, of a neglected Army and of an idle Navy preying on State revenues. Such is Lisbon with its half million inhabitants.

THE PROVINCES.

The rest of the country, with 3 million inhabitants, lives its own life. Portugal is roughly divided into two zones by the Tagus. The farmer of the north, the small landowner with his plot of grazing land, his orchard by the waterside and his homestead on a hillside, his vineyard, one of the happiest peasants in Europe, is still prosperous. Nothing short of foreign invasion can touch him. He rears his large family, with whom it is a tradition that many sons should emigrate. He gets good prices for his produce; his ups and downs of fortune are more affected by the weather than by revolutions. The wine-growers of the Duero are regaining important markets. South of the Tagus it is different. There the peasant in general is a labourer, a servant of the landowners. He is in closer touch with his Spanish brother, the Syndicalist worker in the mines and the State-owned railways, the most extreme body of workers in Portugal, spread Communist teachings through the district.

Before the war Portugal was self-sufficient as regards wheat. An ill-considered policy, by which a legal price lower than cost price was imposed on the farmers, together with an abusive system of requisitioning supplies, has proved disastrous. The farmer asserted his independence by ceasing to sow wheat, raising instead anything with four legs that could walk across the frontier. Meanwhile the Government has had to purchase wheat abroad, paying for it in gold, and selling it at an enormous loss to the milling trust.

THE REMEDY.

The possibilities which may result from a continuance of the present downward movement need not be enlarged upon. Yet, properly governed, Portugal might be prosperous and contented. A clever business man assured me he would consider running Portugal a sound business proposition, taking Portugal alone. In combination with her colonies it would

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SIR CHARLES ADDIS IN PEKING. ADDRESS TO CHINESE BANKERS. CONSORTIUM AND CO-OPERATION: CHINA'S POSSIBILITIES.

Sir Charles Addis was the guest of the Chinese Bankers' Association, at Peking, on February 18th, at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, where he delivered a most interesting address. Sir Charles referred to the past education would play in the healing of the unhappy divisions in China, but contended that the unity which every sensible patriot desired would not come until public opinion was ready for it and that would not be until the intellectual classes and the business men had joined hands. He commented most favourably on the remarkable increase in number and importance of native joint-stock banks and their co-operation with public finance, and indicated the Consortium's readiness to finance constructive enterprises, while it was ready to co-operate with Chinese banks in finding a solution for China's financial difficulties. But if the foreign and Chinese investor were to be attracted, he must be satisfied that he would receive the interest on the due dates and the ultimate return of his capital.

Since all experience of such transactions in China had shown that an effective degree of foreign supervision was indispensable, because China had not yet evolved a satisfactory system of control of public expenditure, he thought that the time had come for a frank exchange of views on this vital point, but he emphasized that such measures were merely temporary and would be relaxed as soon as possible.

Sir Charles Addis considered that the unification of the railway systems of China would be an important step towards co-ordination and consolidating the security which China had to offer for further borrowings.

Sir Charles added that he was leaving China with a profound impression of her tremendous possibilities, which, as he saw, were opening up this wonderful country with its unrivalled and largely undeveloped resources, its rich and sober population, its capacity for self-government, its tradition of law and order and its high standard of rectitude.

Sir Charles Addis concluded with the earnest wish that united China would assume the place among the nations to which she was called by her inherent greatness.

THE MURDER OF FATHER JULIEN.

THE STORY OF A PRIEST'S MARTYRDOM.

The Shanghai Mercury's Ichang correspondent, writing on the 18th inst., says: The Roman Catholic Mission has now received full particulars of the murder of Father Julien on January 14th. He had been to Shanan to spend the New Year with his brother there, and returned to his own station at Hsin Tien Pa on January 10th. He had had some callers about a piece of land he was negotiating for, on which he purposed to build a school, on the evening of January 14th, and they left him about 7:30 p.m. He had then called for his evening meal to be brought in, and before he had started it, three or four men rushed in. There was a recent convert in the room, and he was ordered to get out.

The assailants were like soldiers, and had red turbans on their heads and were armed with spears. One spear was driven right through his head from side to side; another thrust into his throat and came out at the back of his neck. These must have been fatal in themselves.

Eighty-two wounds were found on the body. The house was looted, a sum of money, probably \$300 being taken, as well as his Chinese clothes, his watches, gun and pistol. The assailants apparently entered the Church, but the only damage found there was the Crucifix had been broken. The servants took refuge on the roof of their quarters, but the men called to them that they had nothing to fear as they were only after the foreigners.

Strange comments on the move for the abolition of extrajurisdictionality and the recent declaration of the Chinese Government that they are able to protect all foreigners in the country!

be an El Dorado company. The economies possible by retrenchment are enormous. Many units of the fleet are obsolete, thousands of employees have no chairs to sit on or desks to work at. The way the exchange on London improved from four to nine on mere rumours of a foreign loan last summer demonstrates how rapidly a real improvement in the situation would react favourably on the finances of the country.

The average Portuguese realizes all this. The Press proclaims it with remarkable unanimity. Yet no Government appears with the driving force necessary to clear the air and proceed along that road of retrenchment and reform which is so imperiously called for. Will the spectre of political strife and party differences continue to bar the path? The recent appearance in the Tagus of foreign warships produced an indelible effect in Lisbon, and for one brief moment an argument appeared in the face of which old quarrels shrivelled. It could not be a permanent argument, but possibly the shadow it threw may have a stimulating effect, for it became evident to all parties that the interests of progress in Portugal are too closely linked with those of civilization for the world to remain indifferent to its future. This potent indirect appeal to Portuguese patriotism, a traditional quality held in the highest honour, may not have been in vain.

COLONIAL OFFICE MANNERS. THE DANGERS OF ALOOFNESS AND "STAND-OFFISHNESS."

Speaking at the East African dinner in London on January 27th, Mr. Churchill made an important reference to the political problems of East Africa. He pointed out, as a curious result of the war, that the discontented elements in African and Asiatic countries seemed to think that they had only to express the wish that Great Britain should lay down the Government and Great Britain would comply. It was high time it was made clear that it was not the rule Great Britain intended to follow. He added, however, that French administrators of native populations took the greatest care to mingle with the natives and to understand intimately their feelings in a manner which the more aloof and stand-off British official was not accustomed to. "We ought," he said, "to ask ourselves whether good manners may not help as much as fine theories, and whether earnest understanding of the views of native populations may not be just as helpful in the maintenance of good relations as the promulgation of the most magnificent democratic principles."

FOLLY OF THE HAVOCITY MANNER.

Mr. Churchill said that there could not be a worse way of dealing with native populations than combining haughty manners with attempts to apply principles of western democracy.

Referring to the Indian difficulty in East Africa, Mr. Churchill appealed to the settlers to take a broad, Imperial view of the situation. India had entered the Empire as a partner, and we must be most careful to treat her as such, and to the respect which was their due, and to shape the laws of the Empire, or any part of it, in such a way as not needlessly to inflict invidious distinctions on its representatives.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to emphasize that the highlands of East Africa should be reserved exclusively for European settlers. This decision must be regarded as final, and it was not intended to depart therefrom. He further wished to apply broadly and comprehensively, as far as practicable, Cecil Rhodes' principle of equal rights for all civilized men, meaning that natives and Indians who had reached and conformed to a well marked European standard would not be denied the fullest exercise of the enjoyment of civil and political rights. The standard to be adopted was certainly a matter in which the European community would be fully consulted. The interests of the British settlers and the native population of Indians should be strictly regulated, and that the Rhodes principle should rule in respect of immigration laws as in other laws, all of which would be the subject of closest consultation between the official Government and the existing residents.

GREAT AFRICAN FEDERATION.

Mr. Churchill added, amid cheers, that he did not contemplate any system which would prevent British East Africa from becoming characteristically and distinctively a British colony, looking forward to the fruition of full self-government. The question of the amalgamation of Kenya with Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar had been delayed solely owing to bad times rendering it unwise to disturb the existing order.

He anticipated in a few years the creation of a great East African Federation taking its place in the Empire on equal terms with the great West African colonies now so prosperous.

Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Uganda, speaking subsequently, warmly advocated federating in order to arrest the waste of time and money.

Mr. De laet, representing the European settlers, replying to Mr. Churchill, expressed pleasure at Mr. Churchill's confirmation of the constitution of Kenya as a White Colony with the gradual evolution of self-government. He hoped that the control of Indian immigration would mean its practical prohibition and said that the utmost care was necessary to see that Western ideals and government were not swamped by the ideals of another civilisation.

THE TRADE OF HONGKONG.

RETURNS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER.

The trade returns of the Colony for the fourth quarter of 1921, excluding treasure, show the following values:

	4th Quarter 1920.	4th Quarter 1921.
Imports	\$18,673,088	\$22,393,405
Exports	\$18,566,892	\$21,888,287

The import of treasure in the fourth quarter of 1921 was \$4,193,774 and the export of treasure, \$5,806,511.

The values were converted at 2/104 for October, 2/8 for November and 2/74 for December.

NEW COMPANIES IN JAPAN.

LATEST RETURNS.

According to the returns published by the Bank of Japan, the banks and other industrial establishments newly organized or expanded during the month of January this year numbered 109, with an aggregate capital of ¥22,000,000. Compared with the preceding month, the above indicates a decrease of 62 and a capitalization of ¥1,400,000. The following table gives the details:—

Classes.	No. of new companies.	Aggregate capital.
Banking	8	¥2,800,000
Trust and credit	2	¥1,500,000
Warehousing	5	¥1,000,000
Transport	6	¥1,000,000
Mining	5	¥1,500,000
Electricity	3	¥1,750,000
Manufacturing	26	¥9,000,000
Commercial, etc.	23	¥22,720,000

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Due 21st inst. FROM EUROPE VIA STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per "TOYOHASHI MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Agents.

Hongkong, February 20th 1922. [467]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED

S/S "BENBROOK"

FROM LIMEHAW, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the existing strike conditions cargo for Hongkong is being carried on to Shanghai where it will be landed and whence it will be returned to Hongkong when conditions at this port permit.

Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards insurance etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1922. [460]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "LAISANG"

are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be over-carried and landed at Shanghai and at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1922. [463]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SERVICE CONTRACTUALS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "ANDER LEBON" are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, Cargo for Hongkong will be carried on the 21st inst. and will remain on board the above named steamer and will be discharged here on her return journey from Japan. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly.

R. RODENFUSER Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1922. [464]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M. V. "GLENHARA" FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Owing to the Strike of SEAMEN, Consignees are hereby notified that Hongkong Cargo will be carried on to Shanghai and landed there. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1922. [463]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "THIRIN"

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong from Netherlands India are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, all cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Northern ports and will be returned to Hongkong as soon as conditions at this port become normal. Consignees are therefore recommended to make their own arrangements as regards insurance etc.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N. Agents.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1922. [471]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "PELEUS" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Singapore and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1922. [478]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "AJAX" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

Hongkong, February 22nd, 1922. [479]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.)
HON. MR. CLAUD SEYMOUR, O.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
HON. MR. J. H. KEMP, C.B.E., K.C. (Attorney-General).
HON. MR. C. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).
HON. MR. E. B. HALLIDAY, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
HON. MR. E. A. LIVING (Director of Education).
HON. MR. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).
HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
HON. MR. LAU CHU PAK.
HON. MR. E. Y. D. PARK.
HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN.
HON. MR. A. O. LANG.
HON. MR. CHOW SHOU-SUN.
MR. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (General Officer Commanding the Troops in China).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting was approved and signed by the President.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the report of the proceedings of Finance Committee, No. 2 and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was approved.

JURORS LIST FOR 1922.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Jurors' List for 1922.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: It will be more convenient if we leave the discussion of the list to the end of the Council, and proceed with the Orders of the Day. This course was agreed to.

POLICE SUPERVISION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for police supervision of certain persons.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the second reading was approved.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause: it was approved in Committee without amendment and on the Council being resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, the third reading, which was approved.

The Bill passed accordingly.

AMENDMENT OF OPIUM ORDINANCE, 1914.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Opium Ordinance, 1914.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the second reading was carried.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 3, the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK said: In connection with this section, there is a point I should like to be made clear. In all the Chinese hotels, business firms and private clubs, very often, more than two or three persons are found smoking opium and the dross is left as a perquisite to the servants. Will such places be treated as opium divans in future?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: This section proposes only to provide a certain presumption; it is always open to the defendant to prove the contrary in the case of a genuine club or business premises. I think it would be quite easy for the defendant to prove that such a place was not a "divan" in the ordinary sense, but a club or a place of business. In the case of restaurants, I understand that the dross is collected by someone and sold to the S.I.E. Whether it is collected by the keeper or by servants, I do not know, but the proposed new section does not alter the definition of an opium divan in any way, and if the dross in the restaurant is collected by the keeper the restaurant is now, and has been, ever since the 1914 Ordinance, within the definition of an opium divan. It is not intended, I understand, that there should be any change in policy with regard to restaurants, clubs or business premises, but that this section should be some assistance to the police and the S.I.E. in the case of a prosecution for keeping premises purely an opium divan and nothing else. The two points I would like to make clear are, first, that the definition of an opium divan is not changed at all; and, secondly, no change of policy is intended.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: Practically, things will come to this: that in future no visitors will be allowed to smoke opium in restaurants.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: Has there been any difficulty, hitherto on this definition?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: No, Sir, no difficulty. The danger of putting in such words as "excepting clubs," for example, would be that on a prosecution for keeping a divan, which is purely a divan and nothing else, the keeper would no doubt produce some signboard, or some other evidence prepared beforehand, to say the place was a club. In the case of a genuine club there would be no difficulty in proving that it was a club.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: What I am afraid of is that, in future, the police, by virtue of this section, will overstep this.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Do restaurant keepers get a sum of money for allowing people to smoke opium on the premises?

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: No; they only get the benefit of the dross which goes to the employees as a perquisite.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: Who provides the opium in such cases? Do people take it in with them?

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: Some do, but most of them send out for it.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: The question is if it is done for profit. Section 4 of the 1914 Ordinance says:—

"Opium Divan" means and includes any place opened, kept, or used:—

(1) for the sale of prepared opium or dross opium where a fee or its equivalent is charged for such smoking or where any direct benefit or advantage whatever, direct or indirect, is derived by the keeper of place in consequence of the smoking of prepared opium or dross opium in such place; or where the opium dross or hulan produced by any person smoking in such place is collected, received or retained by any person other than the smoker.

The only difficulty is on the last sentence—"Collecting opium dross"—all the rest obviously refers to keeping an opium divan as a paying proposition.

What is the meaning of "hulan"?

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: Smoked dross.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: My point is that this proposed new section does not alter the substance of the law in any way, but merely alters the law of evidence, and that any genuine club, or restaurant, or office, can easily prove that the place was not an opium divan in the ordinary sense of the term.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Can they prove that opium dross is not "collected, received or retained by any person other than the smoker"?

H.E. the GOVERNOR: It would be very difficult to prove that in any case. If you are smoking in business premises the caretaker would probably collect the dross. Under the existing law no case has ever been brought against a restaurant for keeping an opium divan.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: We have never had a case. The Bill only makes a presumption. It does not make a place a divan; it only alters the burden of proof. The burden can be easily discharged.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: I only want that to be understood by the Chinese.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: We are not creating any new difficulty.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: If there is a difficulty it may be well to remove it.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: That would mean altering a definition in the 1914 Ordinance, and before doing that it would be desirable to find out exactly why the clause was put in. If it is desired to postpone the third reading there is no objection that I can see, but, as there is no intention of making any change of policy, perhaps that would be unnecessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: That Ordinance has been in force for seven years, and I do not know of any difficulty having arisen on this definition, and we are not altering it now.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It would be well to have the matter looked into now.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: It is a matter for the police.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It is a matter of drafting.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: Shall we complete the Committee stage, and recommit the Bill if necessary?

The Bill then passed the Committee stage, subject to the amendment of Clause 3.

The Council then resumed.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: The third reading will be taken at a subsequent meeting of the Council. That completes the business and I will ask the representatives of the Press to withdraw while the Council considers the Jurors' List.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

DELEGATES BACK FROM CANTON.

The delegates from the seamen at Canton returned to the Colony yesterday afternoon bringing with them a letter to the Tung Wah Hospital which was delivered last evening. This is believed to contain a fresh statement of the seamen's case.

RUMOURS OF MORE STRIKES.

Yesterday the rumours that have persisted all through the last few weeks of extensions of the strike seemed to have become more active than ever; one heard them on every lip. A strike of market coolies was a hot favourite (to adopt topical phraseology of the week); a strike of everybody who had any dealings with Europeans, even, was mentioned by some, but after investigation all that could be definitely ascertained was that the carpenters' guild had approached the Secretary for Chinese Affairs as to a long-standing claim they made—some time before the seamen's strike—for an increase of wages. So fearful souls may rest assured that "the end of all things" is not yet.

The Cantonese seamen, meanwhile, are losing more and more of their former big share of employment in the port. The *Empress of Russia* sailed from Junk Bay yesterday, with a Northern crew. Shipowners generally are feeling that they cannot give the men in Canton very much more rope, before looking elsewhere for men. The three or four day conferences in Canton at every stage of the negotiations seem calculated to postpone the conclusion of the strike indefinitely. The world cannot wait for ever while the sailors conduct their case by the methods of the mass meeting.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE STRIKE.

The Canton correspondent of the Asiatic News Agency in a recent message to Peking said: "Notwithstanding the efforts of the Foreign and Chinese mediators, there is still no prospect of an immediate settlement of the Chinese seamen's strike in Hongkong. It appears the Chinese seamen are not only supported by the Chinese Labour Associations of Shanghai, Chekiang and Kwangtung, but they are also financially assisted by the so-called labour organizations of Nanking, Hankow, Kaifeng, and even Tangshan and Changshien, on the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Hankow Railways, are mentioned as supporters and sympathisers. This shows that labour troubles are gradually creeping up in China."

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

Subject to final audit, the Directors of this Company will recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting the following allocation of the profit for the past year viz:—

To pay to shareholders a final dividend of \$5 per share and bonus of \$11 per share making (with interim dividend of \$4 per share) \$20 per share for the year 1921.

To write off Buildings and Plant.....\$919,891.43

To pay a Bonus to Staff.....120,000.00

And carry forward to next year about.....800,000.00

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO.

The Report to be presented at the thirty-eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders states:—

The balance at credit of profit and loss account after allowing for the interim dividend of \$60,000 paid in September last, and including the balance of \$9,949.63 brought forward from 1920, is \$205,271.37, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To Place to Reserve Fund.....\$ 5,000.00

To Place to Equalisation of Dividend Account.....50,000.00

To Pay a bonus to staff.....4,284.63

To Bonus to Mr. C. Klink on retirement.....15,000.00

To Pay a final Dividend of \$1 per share.....60,000.00

To Bonus of \$1 per share.....60,000.00

And to carry forward to the credit of next year's account.....11,192.74

Consulting Committee.—Mr. J. H. Wallace resigned on leaving the Colony, and Mr. P. A. Cox was invited to take his place on the Consulting Committee. In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. A. O. Lang, P. A. Cox and H. P. White, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Linstead & Davis for Mr. F. Maitland and by Mr. H. Percy Smith. Messrs. Linstead & Davis and Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming are eligible for election.

WHEN THEFT IS NO ROBBERY?

A NAIVE DEFENCE.

Charged before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday, with the theft of seven iron bars the property of the Tung Hung Firm, a Chinese bricklayer said, by way of excuse, (that he thought the bars belonged to his employer—a contractor and that he was perfectly justified in taking these articles. He was of the opinion that they belonged to his employer and not to the firm.

"But that is stealing from the contractor, and what is the difference queried the Magistrate? "Oh! I have often done this before and nothing has been said," replied the defendant. "This is because you have never been caught before," retorted the Magistrate.

The complainant pointed out that the contractor was not working at the firm on the day the larceny took place. The man came there with the intention of stealing.

In view of the man's previous good character, a fine of \$10 was imposed with the option of 14 days' imprisonment.

A MAN OF NERVE.

Getting up the other evening to go on night duty a shark's fin washer switched on the light in the cook-house and noticed a man clothed in a sack sleeping in a corner of the kitchen. The man on being roused tried to escape by climbing up rope attached to the roof by a hook. Asked by Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday what he was doing in the cook-house, the man said that he had been sleeping there for some days and that he had previously been sleeping on the roof of the same house.

The Magistrate: That is not a very good place to sleep in this cold weather. Inspector Watt said that it was quite possible for the man to come down from the roof to the cook-house by means of a rope which, he pointed out, did not look very strong. If the defendant came down by the rope he was certainly a man of great nerve.

The man was sent to prison for six weeks.

A YOUNG SNATCHER'S WEAK DEFENCE.

A Chinese boy, who was charged before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday morning, with the larceny of an earpick, told the Magistrate that he accidentally knocked the ornament out of the woman's hair with his hand when passing. The larceny took place outside the Man Mow Temple, Ladder Street, and the earpick was afterwards found about a hundred yards away from the spot. After the larceny the boy was seen to run away. He was caught not far from where the earpick was found.

The Magistrate commenting on the boy's defence, said the tale of accidentally knocking the earpick for about 100 yards was absolutely absurd. A sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, together with 12 strokes of the birch, was ordered.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

Too often the comment is made: "If you like such-and-such a kind of play, see and see." That is not fair to the spectator whose entertainment must be of a universal sort and not of a classified pattern. "Sex," the new Louise Glaum silent drama at the World Theatre today presents an age-long problem, but without offering any definite solution, it helps the viewer to appreciate the fact more vitally than perhaps ever before, that the problem of "Sex" can never be solved in the theory, but may be remedied in the practise. That "Sex" is representative of its title, signified nothing. Ninety per cent. of the screen dramas of to-day revolve around the sex question.

That "Sex" is a powerful story without pretending to be an "expose" or a tract upon the follies of men and women is evident upon the unfolding of the first reel of the play, which, incidentally, is one of the most artistic productions ever witnessed by the present writer. Miss Glaum's performance as Adrienne Renault, the frivolity beauty, who leads too fast a life, and later as the wife, who is too devoted to her husband for him to appreciate her—all very human, it must be admitted—is a revelation to her friends and a bit of potent, cynicism to those who heretofore have not fully realized her many charms as an actress. The supporting cast is composed of fascinating names and big ones, too, including Myrtle Stedman, Irving Cummings, William Conklin and Peggy Pearce. The direction by Fred Niblo, is impeccable, and highly to be commended, in every artistic and dramatic particular.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their match against the H.K.C.C. tomorrow, at 2.15 p.m. on the latter ground:—S. H. Ismail (capt.), S. A. Ismail, S. A. R. Ismail, R. Mazarin, O. Humjahn, H. D. Romjahn, A. R. M. Sany, N. B. Kitchell, A. H. Madar, F. S. Arsal and A. Kitchell. Reserve: M. P. Madar.

EVERY REQUIREMENT IN MEN'S WEAR FOR THE RACES.

LINCOLN BENNETT'S BOWLERS. THE SPORTSMAN'S HAT.

TIES. GLOVES. SOCKS.

NEWEST STYLES IN "BURBERETS" SPRING OVERCOATS. THE IDEAL COAT FOR THE RACES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHEERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG

Tel. 1741

ORCHESTRA & BAND RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

11250 S. HUBERT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY PARTS 1 & 2 1738 CHRISTMAS MEMORIES PARTS 1 & 2

11251 PICTURES FROM AN EXHIBITION IN 4 PARTS 2479 MARCHE LORRAINE REGIMENT OF SABLE & MOUSE

11252 MOZART QUINTETTE PARTS 1 & 2 2331 THREE DANCES FROM HENRY VIII PARTS 1 & 2

2358 BIRTHDAY SERENADE UN PUI D'AMOUR 1897 THE POLICEMAN'S HOLIDAY JUST PUSHING ROUND

AT ANDERSONS' (Opposite City Hall)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146

NEW STOCK OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

TRAVELLING CRUNKS

LADIES HAT CASES

LINEN CABIN BAGS

AND HOLDALLS.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

For this month only we are allowing a discount of 20% for cash of all travelling requisites.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
GRILL ROOM.

THE usual DINNER DANCING will NOT be held on MONDAY, Feb. 27th. The **DINING ROOM** (Old Grill Room) will be used as **GRILL ROOM** on Monday night and will be opened from 7 to 9.15 p.m. [43]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
TIENTSIN.

THE Council hereby invites Applications for the post of **PREPARATORY SCHOOL MISTRESS** in the Tientsin Grammar School. The commencing salary offered is \$140 per mensem. Furnished quarters will be provided free by the Council.
Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience should be forwarded to the undersigned in time to arrive in Tientsin not later than March 31st, 1922.

By Order
J. R. LYNES, Secretary.

Council Room,
Tientsin, February 15th, 1922. [431]

G. R.

ANNUAL NAVAL CONTRACTS.

SEALED tenders are invited for the following Contracts, viz:—
Supply of Timber, Timber Materials and Spars
Upholstery Work
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Work
Repairing Clocks and Stop Watches
Supply and Repair of Rubber Sunblinds.
The contracts commence on the 1st April, 1922, and expire on 31st March, 1923.
Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard.
Tenders will be received at the Commodore's Office until noon on Wednesday 8th March 1922. The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders and of accepting any portion of a tender.
H. G. LOVE,
Naval Store Officer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "CITY OF SHANGHAI" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong has been carried on in the vessel and is being retained on board until her return to Hongkong. Ports of call in the meantime are Shanghai, Kobe, Hakodate, Yokohama, and Nagasaki and Shanghai, and steamer will also drydock at Yokohama. Consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Hongkong, February 23rd, 1922. [434]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

the 7th, 8th and 9th MARCH, 1922, at H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.
OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,
viz., comprising:—

Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Cells and Electrical Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Carpets, Hugs, Mazi, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas, Kitchens, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Gun Metal and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood, Iron, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Gauges, Propellers, Fan Engines, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Ropes, Oil Chain, Cable, Compasses and Compass Fittings, etc.

A quantity of Structural Steelwork sufficient for a complete shed, 60 feet by 25 feet and sundry other steelwork, and rain water pipes, gutters, etc.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 6th March, 1922.

Also sale of Old and Surplus Victualing Stores at Kowloon Naval Depot, on FRIDAY, 10th MARCH, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Commodore, comprising:—

Canned Beef, Tinned Rabbit, Salt Peas, Beans and Biscuits for cattle or poultry food, Serge, Flannel, etc. Remnants, Hammocks, Bedding and Sundry Articles of Clothing and Mess Gear.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue.

HUGHES & ROUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty, Hongkong, February 24th, 1922. [398]

CREDIT NATIONAL 1922.

ISSUE OF NEW BEARER BONDS

REDEEMABLE IN 10 YEARS

FRS 500,000

each bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum

free of tax.

Reimbursable at holder's option as follows:—

On 1st February 1924 for FRS 500,000

On 1st " 1927 for FRS 507,500

On 1st " 1932 for FRS 525,000

No price of issue including 1st coupon due on 1st February 1922 payable cash on application FRS 482.—

Subscriptions received at BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, HONGKONG

on or before February 28th, 1922

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

FOURTH DAY.

ON SATURDAY, 25th inst., the first race will be started at Noon.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 1922.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25th.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$12 for the Meeting on 24th per day. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Race.
A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members, Members' Wives and Families. Tickets are now ready and may be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis. All tickets must be produced to gain admission.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the undersigned. No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1922. 400

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ending 31st December, 1921, at the rate of Three Pounds Sterling, together with a Bonus of Two Pounds Sterling per Old Share and Two Pounds Five Shillings Sterling per New Share is payable on and after the 20th day of February 1922 at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1922. [453]

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

AMOI.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL will invite tenders for the laying of 5,000 square yards of road surfacing of a similar composition to that used on roads in the Peak district, Hongkong.

Should the experiment be found to be a success the Council intend to surface all roads in the Settlement in this manner.

Fuller particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. H. REED,
Secretary,
Kulangsu Municipal Council.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Coronation Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot, 100
Regulatory No., 100
Locality, North of Kowloon, at the foot of the Victoria Peak, near the Victoria Harbour.
Boundary Measurements, 100 feet by 100 feet.
Contents, 10,000 square feet.
Annual Rental, \$100.
Upst. Price, \$10,000.
As per sale plan. [476]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot, 100
Regulatory No., 100
Locality, North of Kowloon, at the foot of the Victoria Peak, near the Victoria Harbour.
Boundary Measurements, 100 feet by 100 feet.
Contents, 10,000 square feet.
Annual Rental, \$100.
Upst. Price, \$10,000.
As per sale plan. [477]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have used a certain Trade Mark or Label belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., with the word "FORMAZONE" thereon in connection with certain mineral water manufactured by us and that we have, as from the 18th day of February, 1922, discontinued the use of such Trade Mark or Label.
CONNAUGHT AERATED WATER CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

R. H. RAY will continue to carry on business in his own name as Ship, Freight & General Broker.
E. H. RAY,
445

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between EDWARD HENRY RAY and FRANCIS JAMES FALCONER as Ship, Freight & General Brokers, under the style or name of RAY & FALCONER, was dissolved by mutual consent on 31st December, 1921.
E. H. RAY,
P. J. FALCONER.

NOTICE.

NG KWAN alias A. KWAN having left the services of this Company, we beg to draw the attention of our clients not to hand over Typewriters, Machines, etc., to be cleaned and or repaired to any one unless on production of a card signed by us.
RAMSEY & CO.,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1922. [441]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD. will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday the 3rd day of March 1922 at 11.30 O'clock in the forenoon when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—
(a) By the insertion of "10,000" in the place of "25,000" in the fifth line thereof.
(b) By striking out in the sixth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year" and the sum of \$150,000, and a commission of ten per cent per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum.

2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) be retrospective and take effect from the 1st day of January 1922.
Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, such Meeting will be held on Monday the 20th day of March 1922 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.
Dated the 18th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[429]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 3rd March 1922 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1922, until Friday, the 3rd March, 1922, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1922. [444]

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of February, to TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUE,
Secretary. [337]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NEXT TOURNAMENT

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1922, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL AT 9.15 P.M.

TEN ROUND FEATHERWEIGHT CONTEST.

A. B. CHADWICK v. A. B. HINDLE.

TEN ROUND MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST.

O. S. LEWENDEN v. A. B. DUNCAN.

TEN ROUND CATCHWEIGHT CONTEST.

Sto. P. O. MORGAN v. Chief P. O. CALLAGHAN.

AND THREE SIX ROUND CONTESTS.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Members MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th and 27th.

General Public WEDNESDAY, 22nd to SATURDAY, 25th.

USUAL PRICES.

OPEN NOVICES' COMPETITION

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 31st and APRIL 1st at THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Full particulars will be sent to all units of Army and Navy and Police. Others please apply to Hon. Secretary, c/o JOHNSON, STOKES and MARTIN.

NO ENTRANCE FEE. [389]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

WHISKY.

The price of this Whisky, is higher than many imported cased Whiskies, because it costs more, and is better. You get real value because you are not paying the cost of world-wide advertising.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES RD., C.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1922.

A CHANCE FOR THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

Judging from such statistics as are at present available to us, China's export of Tea for the season 1921-22 shows considerable improvement on that of the preceding season. Tea, for many years, was China's chief export, but it has steadily declined largely because of the indifference of the native growers and manufacturers to the very emphatic warnings from the tea markets of the world that the quality of the produce stands in need of great improvement. They have been advised to exercise greater care in the plantations and to abandon "archaic methods of manufacture," but little heed has been paid to these warnings and the export trade, in consequence, has steadily declined. If only the tea growers of China would listen to the warning, they would seem to have at the present time a very exceptional opportunity of recovering the lost prestige of China tea in the world's markets. We see from a recent review of tea supplies that it is estimated that the world's output of tea is about 115,000,000 lb. below requirements. Considerable activity exists on the buying side of the trade, and competitive purchasing on short supplies means higher prices. During the war, under control of price and blending of anything and everything which could possibly be regarded as tea, plucking with a very free hand was general, and the quantities available were heavy. Control ended, and production continued at a high rate until representations were made to growers that it should be reduced. A demand from the Continent helped to absorb the heavy production, but that market slumped, and with the failure of the expected demand from Russia, the call for decreased production was urgent. It was answered by the growers; fine plucking was resorted to, there is a shortage, and prices are advancing. Perhaps because of the expectation of a recovery of the Russian market, combined with the fact that India has developed a habit of drinking her own tea, and "dry" America is making a larger call on the world's output, there has been a decision

to revert to free plucking. Russia, under normal conditions provides a very large market for China tea, and the fact that conditions in Russia for some years past have been far from normal, has been, to a large extent, responsible for the deplorable state of the tea trade in China. As regards the tea market in England, a leading firm of distributors and importers points out that when sugar rose in price during the war 581 per cent, eggs 357 per cent, and food in general about 200 per cent, tea increased only 79 per cent., and that figure included the increase in duty from 5d. up to 10d. and 1s. per lb. But for the higher taxation, the price of tea would now be only 3s. per cent. above pre-war. They add that one result has been the ruin of some small growers and heavy losses by larger ones. With the reduction of purchasing power there is an inevitable increase in the call for cheaper teas, and it must be reflected in the price. A comparison of the prices of tea in bond in England in the early days of January with prices last year shows an advance of something like 30 per cent., but even so, the quotation for the best Ceylon product was only in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. a pound. This, of course, does not include the duty, which is 10d. a lb. on tea grown in British territory and 1s. for other teas. A writer in one of the Home papers on the subject of the price of tea, recalls a little bit of history connected with the palmiest days of the industry in China, the original home of the tea plant. "However, short supplies may become," he says, "prices will not rise to the level of 10 guineas per lb., the cost in the sixteenth century in this country, and we are protected from the state of affairs existing when the old East India Company held the monopoly, when the quantities sold were far in excess of the total imports because of a thriving industry (not by the company) in the resale of dried, spent tea-leaves. In the eighteenth century 7s. to 24s. per lb. were normal prices, considerably below the sum realised when taxation was first imposed in the time of Charles II. when as much as 21s. per lb. was paid. The abolition of the East India Company's monopoly in 1837, was the beginning of free competition and lower prices." There is no danger of prices rising very much above the level that they stand to-day. It is evidently a profitable level for the grower, and with the world's output 145 million pounds below requirements, there is obviously an opportunity for China growers and manufacturers if they will but heed the warning to pay greater attention to the quality exported.

A CHANCE FOR THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

A Chinese was sent to the Kwong Wah hospital on Wednesday suffering from scalp wounds said to have been inflicted by an unknown man.

Mr. C. R. Burkill, and Mr. F. R. Vida, who came down from Shanghai to ride at the races left yesterday by the Empress of Russia. Mr. G. H. Potts also left for Shanghai by the same steamer.

Mr. Edward Rowden, a consulting engineer was found dead in his room at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai. An autopsy proved that death was due to heart failure. The deceased had been in Shanghai about 18 months.

In a larceny case mentioned at the Magistrate's yesterday, a number of exhibits were produced in Court, including a little brown hen. Prior to the hearing of the case the exhibits were further increased by one, the hen having laid an egg.

It will be seen from the Post Office list on page 10 that an announcement is made with reference to the destruction by fire in Canada of three sacks of mail in transit from Hongkong to London and Paris. The mail in question left Hongkong on November 18th.

The Chinese papers report a "terrible earthquake," on the 16th inst. at Chaochow, Chienhoi and Chaoyang. The tremors are said to have lasted almost two hours. Many persons are reported to have been killed by the collapsing of buildings. Nearly two hundred buildings are stated to have been destroyed.

A misconception seems to prevail as to the amount of commission deducted in the pari-mutuel at the Races. We notice it is described in two of our contemporaries as "the appalling 20 per cent." The fact is that in the pari-mutuel business the commission deducted is 10 per cent. Twenty per cent. commission is deducted in the cash sweeps.

The approaching wedding is announced in Hongkong of Mr. Charles William Woodson, merchant, of Shanghai, to Miss Harriet Deacon, of Surbiton, Surrey.

Captain. H. E. Grace, R.N., who has just been appointed to succeed Commodore Bowden-Smith in Hongkong, is stated to be a son of Dr. W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer.

There is a proposal in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Canton that a voluntary levy of the equivalent of one month's rent of every business shop and dwelling house should be made to augment the fund necessary for the expeditionary army against the North. A total of at least \$2,000,000 is expected from this source.

A notorious bandit, named Tam Yu, has been captured by a force directed by the magistrate of the Nam-hoi district. This robber chief had a gang of about one hundred bandits under his control, who had carried out many depredations in the villages of the district. The gang fought desperately when surrounded, but the soldiers succeeded in capturing the leader and three others.

THE PENANG MILLIONAIRE WILL CASE.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHAMBERS. PENDING LEGISLATION.

The difficulty of carrying on with the Penang millionaire will suit in the Supreme Court, in the absence of counsel for the plaintiff, was got over, yesterday, when the hearing was resumed, by holding the proceedings in Chambers. A solicitor cannot take the place of a barrister in the Supreme Court of the Colony, but it seems that he can in Chambers; so Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor for the plaintiff, faced Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, counsel for the defence, and spent the day in the Chief Justice's room cross-examining the witnesses for the defence.

Some of the witnesses live in Penang and are anxious to return there, so it is proposed to continue, daily, with the case in Chambers until one of two things happens; either that Mr. Alabaster, who broke down under the strain of the case, is able to resume in the near future, or that the Government puts into force the draft Bill promulgated in the Gazette the other day, "to make temporary provision for the appointment of solicitors to appear in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain emergencies." This measure would empower the Chief Justice, if in his opinion, there is not a sufficient number of barristers within the Colony, available and competent to appear and act for suitors, to authorise any duly enrolled solicitor to appear and act as barrister.

The fact that this Bill was not introduced into the Legislative Council yesterday seems to indicate that the legal profession—"one of the closest trade unions in the world," as it is often called—has objections to the measure. Perhaps that expression, "available and competent to appear and act for suitors," sticks in someone's gizzard. In the action now before the Court, however, there is nothing invidious in the decision of the suitors not to instruct fresh counsel. The case has been on for so long that a barrister who had not heard all that had transpired would be sure to find himself at a loss, sooner or later; in any case, he would have to put in at least a fortnight's hard work to become acquainted with all that had gone before.

The draft Bill (which is likely to be dubbed in legal circles, the "Barrister Ordinance") will probably be needed before long, for the conduct of the action can scarcely be conducted in Chambers from latest reports it is unlikely that Mr. Alabaster will be able soon to resume work. His medical adviser, Dr. Forsyth, has ordered him a sea voyage as soon as he is well enough to undertake one, and his many friends will hope that it may lead to his complete recovery.

N.Y.K. BIG LINERS.

TRANSFERRED TO EUROPEAN LINE.

Cable information has been received by the Hongkong office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from the Head Office in Tokyo advising that it has been decided to transfer back to the European Line the four big steamers that are on the Trans-Pacific service, viz. *Katori Maru*, *Kashima Maru*, *Suwa Maru* and *Fushimi Maru*, which steamers will replace the s.s. *Yokohama Maru*, *Shidzuoka Maru*, *Yokohama Maru* and *Yoshino Maru*.

The proposed sailings of these large European Liners from Hongkong to Europe will be as follows:—

Katori Maru on or about 31st March

Kashima Maru on or about 28th April

Suwa Maru on or about 28th May

Fushimi Maru on or about 28th June

and the Trans-Pacific service will be after he maintained by s.s. *Kaga Maru*, *Shidzuoka Maru* and *Yokohama Maru*.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENTS.)

GENOA CONFERENCE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TENSION RELIEVED.

London, February 23rd.

Anglo-French relations have been somewhat clouded recently on the subject of the Genoa Conference. The French press is criticising the British Government's failure to reply to the French memorandum requesting postponement of the Conference for three months and demanding a precise settlement of the agenda beforehand. The announcement of the meeting arranged between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincaré on the French coast on Saturday has relieved the tension and is heartily welcomed by the French press as likely to lead to an agreement on the political conditions of the Conference, including respect for peace treaties. The French newspapers congratulate M. Benes for acting as conciliator during his visit to Paris and London. They declare that M. Benes urged the Czechoslovakian viewpoint that the maintenance of stability in Europe was dependent on complete Anglo-French agreement.

THE PACIFIC TREATY.

FEELING IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

London, February 23rd.

It is reported from Washington that a majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee favour Senator Brandegee's proposed reservation to the Pacific Treaty absolving the United States from any obligation, legal or moral, relating to the insular possessions or dominions of any other Powers and stating that the consent of Congress must first be obtained to any adjustment or understanding under Articles One and Two but that no obligation be imposed to give such consent. Neither President Harding nor Senator Lodge appear irreconcilably opposed to a reservation in this form. Senator Johnson has tabled a reservation limiting the Signatory Powers' rights, referred to in the Treaty, to undisputed rights and reserving the Powers' full liberty of judgment in any dispute regarding the validity of rights.

BIG OIL COMBINE IN VIEW. DEVELOPMENT OF PERSIAN OILFIELDS.

London, February 23rd.

It is reported that pourparlers are proceeding in New York which, if completed, as seems likely, will make the Standard Oil and Anglo-Persian Oil equal partners in the development of prospective oil fields in North Persia. The plans contemplate the formation of a company, towards the capital of which they will provide equal amounts and will be jointly represented on the board. It is expected that immediately the deal is completed a geological expedition will be despatched to Persia thoroughly to survey the fields before development is undertaken.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE. THE BASIS OF THE NEW BILL.

Paris, February 23rd.

M. Jean Ney's report on the Banque Industrielle Bill estimates that four hundred million francs are still due to France as her share of the Bozar indemnity. It says that the basis of the Bill is that no engagement taken in the name of France should be disavowed once it has been considered valid abroad. The conditions demanded for the future include judicial examination of the constitution of the Company, suppression of privileges attaching to founders' shares and personal responsibility of the directors of the Bank.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA APPROVED.

Paris, February 23rd.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has adopted a report approving the opening of negotiations with China, with the object of finding means of safeguarding the material and moral interests involved in connection with the Banque Industrielle.

THE AIRSHIP DISASTER. EYE-WITNESSES' DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFAIR.

NORFOLK, February 22nd.

Thousands of people witnessed the disaster to the airship *Roma*, which appears to have been filled with hydrogen instead of inflammable helium, with which it was previously filled.

An account agrees that the large kite-like rudder slipped down on one side whilst the *Roma* was driving ahead at a high altitude at a good speed. The dirigible did not respond to the elevation lever upon which an officer putted with his utmost power. The motors were out of and sand ballast thrown out in a vain attempt to check the airship's descent. Two men leaped out just before the vessel struck, whilst others, when the craft was aground, dropped through doors, port-holes and holes which they tore through the fabric sides. A moment later came the roar of an explosion and the vessel became a roaring furnace in which the others perished miserably. All efforts at rescue were futile owing to the terrific heat. Nothing was left of the airship except her twisted aluminium framework and six Liberty motors.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

GOVERNMENT NOT YET RETURNED TO CAPITAL.

LONDON, February 23rd.

A message from Lisbon states that the situation is quite quiet. The Army has hitherto supported the Government. Part of the Republican Guard has started to surrender arms, but the Government has not returned to Lisbon.

CRISIS PASSED.

LISBON, February 23rd.

The crisis has passed without bloodshed, and has apparently resulted at any rate in the temporary overthrow of the Republican Guard, which has pulled the party strings since the assassination of President Falcão. The Government is returning to the capital, and the Chamber meets to-morrow.

SEIZURE OF FRENCH VESSEL.

RETALIATORY MEASURES ON GREEK SHIPS THREATENED.

PARIS, February 23rd.

The Government has replied to the Greek Note regarding the seizure of the French steamer *Espoir*, threatening retaliatory measures on Greek vessels unless the *Espoir* is released with her cargo intact.

[The *Espoir* was seized on the ground that she carried contraband of war, and a Greek Note, in reply to a French protest, stated that the vessel would be released, after discharging her cargo.]

"URGENT" CABLES.

MR. KELLAWAY AGAINST THE ABOLITION.

LONDON, February 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Barnes, who urged the abolition of the "urgent" cable rate for cables, Mr. Kellaway said that the urgent service was introduced as the result of representations from commercial men, and while delay was abnormal and the urgent service was available to foreign countries, he did not think abolition would be to the interest of British cable users.

SALE OF EX-ENEMY SHIPS.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Lord Inchcape is reported to have completed the sale of ex-enemy vessels on behalf of the Reparations Commission, totalling two and a half million tons, realising £20,000,000. The cost of disposal was only half a crown per £100 of the sum realised.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

KING OF JUGO-SLAVIA ENGAGED.

BUKHAREST, February 22nd.

The betrothal of Princess Mary of Rumania and King Alexander of Jugoslavia was officially celebrated at the Royal Palace at Cotroceni yesterday.

A ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE FOR LONDON.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The Government has gratefully accepted the Rockefeller Foundation's offer of \$2,000,000 towards building and equipping a school of hygiene in London.

ICEBOUND IN THE BALTIC.

STOCKHOLM, February 22nd.

Eighteen steamers are icebound in the Baltic, some in a critical position. One has already been wrecked but the crew was rescued. A gale is blowing icebergs ashore.

INDIAN PRISONERS

RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, February 22nd.

One hundred and sixty Non-co-operation prisoners have been released from Faridpur Gaol, upon signing certain undertakings.

VARSITY HOCKEY.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The hockey match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to 2.

BOTTOMLEY'S FINANCES.

THE VICTORY BOND CLUB AGAIN.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley has been summoned to Bow Street on March 8th on a charge of conversion to his own use of £5,000, the property of the Victory Bond Club in September of 1919.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

GENERAL SMUTS SUGGESTS AN IMPARTIAL BOARD.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The strike commandos on the Rand are continuing their attempts to prevent the miners from working, but, despite intimidation, over a hundred additional men returned to work on the 21st inst.

Great interest was shown in the opening of the debate in the House of Assembly at Capetown on General Hertzog's motion for compulsory arbitration respecting the strike.

Mr. Boydell, the Labour leader, accused the Government of siding with the mine-owners by using the police for recruiting scabs.

General Smuts said that General Hertzog's proposal was not acceptable, as it had been a failure in Australia. The only way to settle the dispute was by the appointment of an impartial board, which would report to Parliament.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

JOHANNESBURG, February 22nd.

Six dynamite explosions occurred near the Victoria Falls power-station and cutting off the supply of power to the Geduld Mine.

SINN FEIN CONVENTION.

AN AGREEMENT ON THE PREAMBLE.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The Ardith delegates waited at the convention two hours before their leaders appeared. Mr. de Valera was given an ovation on announcing agreement on the preamble, of which the stated object is to avoid a division in the Sinn Féin organisation, to give an opportunity to the Treaty signatories to draft a Constitution and to enable voters at a Convention to decide between a Republic and a Free State. The Daily News while conceding to the Sinn Féin the agreement, was unenthusiastic in its approval. There was boisterous enthusiasm at the Convention, but no speeches.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Agreement was reached at Dublin for adjourning the Ardiths for three months, providing no Dáil vote shall require the resignation of the Provisional Government and there be no election in the meantime. When the election comes the new constitution under the treaty will be submitted to the country.

MOMENTOUS PROBLEMS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS TO MEET AGAIN.

PARIS, February 22nd.

According to the papers, M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George are soon to meet again in Paris, to examine momentous problems, notably the German payment of reparations in kind, and terms of the Genoa Conference.—*Times*.

THE RUBBER SLUMP.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The rubber market continues flat. Plantation rubber has reached the low record of 7½d. per cent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

WORLD'S BIGGEST SHIPS NEARING COMPLETION.

Important developments in the White Star Line's services will take place in the coming spring when two new ships, with a combined gross register of 51,000 tons, will be added to the sailings between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York, making the total in that service 137,000 tons. The new ships are the *Majestic*, 55,000 tons, the largest steamer in the world, and the *Homeric*, 35,000 tons, the largest twin-screw steamer, and they will co-operate with the *Olympic*, 46,433 tons, the largest triple-screw steamer in the world, and the *Leviathan*, 52,310 tons, the largest ship in the world, to provide a service of unrivalled efficiency.

The *Adriatic*, 34,541 tons, will be transferred to Liverpool, where she will be operated with the *Baltic*, 23,578 tons, the *Cedric*, 21,073 tons, and the *Celtic*, 21,028 tons, in a weekly service to New York via Queenstown. Thus the famous "Big Four" of the White Star Line fleet will once more operate in their original trade. The combined gross register of the service is 137,000 tons, the largest of which is over 51,000 tons, amounts to no less than 225,000 tons.

The *Pittsburgh*, a new oil-burning vessel of 16,600 tons, is nearing completion, and is destined to ply between Liverpool, Queenstown, and Philadelphia, in which service she will join the *Haverford*, 11,635 tons, in the coming season. These two vessels are both of the "two-class" type, which has lately become so popular with the travelling public.

The *Benicia* and *Donia*, each over 18,000 tons gross register, are completing for the White Star-Dominion service, in which they will co-operate with the *Megantic*, 14,870 tons, the *Canada*, 9,472 tons, and the *Fedric* and *Rimouski* (the "democratic" ships, carrying only third class), each with a tonnage of 9,200.

The total tonnage employed in the White Star Line's North Atlantic passenger service between England and America will then be more than 330,000 tons, and the average tonnage of the 15 ships mentioned is over 22,000.

The London County Council has decided to insert in the conditions of future cinematograph licences a provision preventing the admission of a young person to any exhibition at which films passed for "public" (that is suitable for adults only) and not for "universal" exhibition are shown, unless accompanied by a parent or bona fide guardian. A "young person" is defined as a person under 16 appearing to be under the age of 16.

PORTUGAL'S STRONG MAN.

CAPTAIN CUNHA LEAL.

(FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LISBON (by mail).

Francisco Pinto da Cunha Leal is a man 33 years old, of average height and sturdy build. Abundant black hair, and swarthy, almost dusky complexion, and generally moulded lips bespeak the strain of African blood met with in so many Portuguese families. Sparkling brown eyes denote a vivacious intelligence, while the *joie de vivre* of an exuberant temperament inspires his whole personality.

It is not surprising to find that this youth, a brilliant student, who began his career as officer in the Engineer Corps of the Portuguese Army, in which he served both in Africa and Flanders, should appear among the plaid of enthusiastic young men whom the unfortunate Dictator Sidonio Pais gathered round him to be the reformers and saviours of Portugal. Cunha Leal, however, soon broke away from his chief when it became apparent that the carrying out of Pais's reforms meant tyranny and prisons full of political delinquents.

He joined the Radical Party, and became a Deputy. A facile speaker, his language was temperate, and when he became Minister of Finance in the winter of 1920-21 he caused a panic (for he said "Money is scarce, let me take it from the bank"), and deposits began to be withdrawn. The Budget he presented, drafted on very advanced lines, did not however pass the Cortes and Captain Cunha Leal put on his military tunic once more.

In October, 1921, a revolutionary movement, which had come about owing to dissensions in the Republican Guard, upset the Liberal Cabinet of Senhor Graça. Captain Cunha Leal had been approached to take part in this movement, but refused. He was quietly at home awaiting events when Senhor Graça came in pursued by assassins, mostly Marines. Captain Cunha Leal was a political opponent, but the confidence which the hunted politician placed in Cunha Leal's loyalty was not misplaced. Cunha Leal harboured him all day long, and when, after nightfall, revolutionaries sent a deputation offering to convey Senhor Graça on board a warship, Cunha Leal personally offered himself as his escort. At the Arsenal Cunha Leal was separated from the Prime Minister, who was murdered, Cunha Leal being himself wounded in the throat.

A few weeks later, two Cabinets too closely connected with the revolutionaries having failed, Captain Cunha Leal came into office on the crest of the double wave of condemnation of the excesses of the revolution and public appreciation of his courageous conduct.

Barely had an inexperienced Prime Minister been faced with a more difficult and complicated situation and with greater temptation and opportunity to act violently. He set to work calmly, but with energy, and soon had matters in hand. The parties had proved refractory, and the Government was further complicated by a threatened conflict between the Republican Guard and the Army. A weak man would have thrown up the sponge then and there, sure that another coalition would be vouchsafed him to reappear on the scene later in a more advantageous position. Nevertheless, he held to his point of view, which ultimately prevailed. It remains to be seen if the dominant, impulsive element in his character will always take the right direction.

VALUE OF EDUCATION.

MR. CLYNES'S EARLY DAYS.

Mr. J. B. Clynes, addressing the boy and girl inmates of the Sir Josiah Mason's Orphanage, Erdington, Birmingham, on January 7th, said: "So far as I got a chance of education, it finished at about 10 years of age. Then I had to earn a few shillings a week in a cotton factory, and was often weary and tired because of the exhausting labour in cotton mills at that time. From 10 to 16 I had ample opportunity fully to forget anything I had ever learnt."

It was then necessary to make a start. In his town there were no such schools as this. It meant making personal effort to get some sort of education and instruction. It was hard work, but very often we got the greatest joy out of hard work. From 16 to 20 I went to night schools, libraries, reading-rooms, and got books by begging, borrowing, and acquiring them in some way. I do not know whether I always resisted the temptation to steal them (laughter)—but in that frame of mind and at such a time I can assure you the temptation is very real indeed. But any result from endeavours of that kind has been sufficient reward for the labour and expense employed.

Mr. Clynes advised the scholars to be responsive to the educational efforts of their teachers, and remarked: "Unfortunately in this country the greater part of the population are, I will not say uneducated, but nearly so. Nine out of ten have finished their education when they leave the elementary school. A great deal is being said now about saving public money, and so far as I know education is one of those national services which it is said must suffer. I hope our conclusion in relation to the Geddes report, so far as education is concerned, is wrong, for the more we spend on education the more we are likely to save to the nation. There can be no true economy by undue curtailment of expenditure in that essential and primary purpose of any modern nation. (Cheers.) I think it is true that, taking nearly the whole of our schools, a very large number of the teachers are very much underpaid and overworked. When the nation undertakes its task of being the national educator it cannot stop halfway. When we consider what a nation loses through ignorance it is folly to try and save on education."

RUSSIA IN "FULL RETREAT FROM COMMUNISM."

VIVID PICTURE BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

LONDON (by mail).

Sir Philip Gibbs who made a great name as a Press correspondent in the war has recently been visiting Russia, and gives the following vivid picture of the changing fortunes of Russia.

"The famine which I have described as I saw it is only one part of the misery of life and death in Russia," he writes.

"All Russia with its hundred and fifty million people is in a desperate state, living on the bare bones of life's most elementary needs, without reserves of wealth or food, uncertain of the future, even a few months ahead, beggared for the time being of all or nearly all the things that give a chance of human happiness."

"The Soviet Government stares at the ruin it has made, increased by calamities like war and famine not of its own making—let us be fair to them—acknowledges with an almost frightful frankness the utter failure of its political theories and system, and is now in full retreat from Communism."

"It hugs the panic-stricken hope that its leaders may save the Russian people and themselves by returning to the old ways of civilisation as it was built up by private trade, private property, and international credit."

A YEAR FROM NOW.

"I have been the witness of this transition. It is not yet complete, but in less than a year from now it is certain from what I have seen that Russia will have swung right back to a capitalistic basis of national life as a Republic, no more revolutionary in its ideals than that of Germany or France. It has already restored the rights of private property—as it at present exists—permitted private trading, acknowledged its foreign debts, and invited foreign capital to exploit its natural resources."

"Amazing change of front! The irony, the ghastly tragedy of its experiment with human life, is written on a wall in Petrograd."

"So it seemed to me a week ago when I walked up the stairs of a place called the International Hotel, once the Angier Hotel, now used as a bulwark house for foreigners allowed in Russia—where there are no hotels open for ordinary folk."

THE NEW WORLD.

"The words were written large in Russian and German."

"We are establishing another, a new world," they said. "Those who were nothing are now everything."

"I thought of the city outside that place—Petrograd—more magnificent once than Berlin or Paris, magnificent still with its palaces and picture galleries, great mansions, and offices, wide and splendid streets, glorious river front, all crowned and gleaming under snow. It was certainly another and a new world they had created in Petrograd. Once, before the war and revolution, it had a population of more than two millions. Now it is a sepulchre of memories with most of those great buildings empty of life, and in the whole city a population of 750,000."

"Those who were nothing are now everything," said the words on the wall. Beautiful words if they were true. It happened that just before reading them I had come from a place in Petrograd called the Refugees' Camp. This place was the end of the journey for many of those people who for weeks, and thousands of years, I had seen moving through Russia, crowding the railway stations, camping on the river banks, living in cattle trucks on the railroads, on the long trail from the country of famine."

THE END OF THE JOURNEY.

"In Petrograd they hoped for food and rest. It was the end of the journey on which their hopes were set, for which they had struggled, for which some had died on the way."

"I went among who had recently arrived. They were in the great old barracks of Petrograd. There was no heat there, though it was 20 degrees below zero outside. There was only the heat of human bodies lying close to each other on bare boards, in the frightful stench of this exhaustion of fever-stricken, unwashed, vermin-hunted mass of men, women, and children. I saw them lining up for their meal, their potato soup, and a bit of bread, and some of them could hardly stand, but leaned weakly against the walls while waiting. Others did not have the strength to stand, but lay listless among sheepskins with the look of death on them."

THEIR HOME.

"A door was opened in a yard through which I passed. 'Two days dead,' said a man. 'I looked into a room used as a morgue. There was a pile of bodies there, of men, women, and children, flung one on top of the other like rubbish for the heap.' Those who were nothing are now everything."

"The reverse of that was true. Those who were everything are now nothing; but I have not found in Russia even an equality of poverty which would give some kind of moral sanction to a system of society, however senseless in fanaticism. The Communist and the Soviet official are almost as far removed from the masses in their comforts and opportunities as the new rich of England from the unemployed."

"But the old rich who were everything are now nothing, if they did not escape in time. That may be of comfort to some of the twisted minds, but I had only pity for them, and wonder at their courage. I like those who did not escape better than those who did, and they have some pride in their own sufferings, like soldiers in the front line."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"OLYMPIC" IN A CYCLONE.

IAN HAY ON HIS EXPERIENCE.

LONDON (by mail).

The White Star liner *Olympic* recently encountered a tremendous storm off the coast of Newfoundland. At times the wind developed a velocity estimated to be 120 miles an hour. Owing to the heavy rolling of the ship, there were serious accidents to two passengers, one of whom died from his injuries.

Among the passengers in the *Olympic* was Major John Hay Beith ("Ian Hay"), who has described the most disturbing incidents of the voyage experienced in seas.

"We were 20 hours out from New York," said Major Beith, "when the trouble began. The wind was amazingly violent, and huge waves began to batter the ship, striking her from all angles. It was one of those events that it is a good deal more thrilling to look back the ship was wonderful, well handled, and there was never any panic among the passengers. It was rather surprising that nearly the whole time that the gale was blowing the sun shone brightly."

"The difficulty with a ship like the *Olympic* in a case like this is that she is too big to get away from the heavy seas as they come along, and she has therefore simply to stand up to them. The noise of the waves breaking against the sides of the vessel was like an artillery barrage."

"We left New York," he continued, "at noon on Saturday, and the *Olympic* was pretty full. There were a good many British people coming for Christmas, and others who had been to the United States in connection with the Washington Conference. Colonel Repington, Mr. J. C. Squire, and Mr. A. P. Herbert were among the passengers, so that we were able to have a literary bridge four."

SALOONS FLOODED.

"It was on Sunday night that we ran into the first of the bad weather. It began just after dinner. The ship started to roll during the night. She rolled all over the place, and I had the greatest difficulty in keeping in bed, but neither I nor a good many other people were ill and the dining saloon was quite well attended. On Monday morning there was a tremendous sea coming right at the boat from the starboard beam. Every port and window on that side of the saloon deck was smashed. Even the big electric light globes fixed in the ceiling shattered. Then the water came in and flooded the breakfast saloon next to the lounge. The ironwork was all bent and there was a quantity of broken glass scattered about. The wireless installation was damaged and some of the boats were swept away. A large hole was blown in the sheet iron of the screen on the bridge."

"Throughout Monday morning the buffeting went on. But the most curious thing was that the worst roll we had took place after the weather had begun to moderate. That was after luncheon on Monday. Six ports in the hall-room and the whole of the deck in that part of the ship were flooded. Everything that was not screwed down shot across the ship. Then she rolled in the other direction and everything tumbled across to that side. There was a catarrh of passengers, sofas, and tables. It was late on Monday before anyone could go on deck."

"The fog that followed the storm lasted 48 hours, and the ship was running at reduced speed, with a foghorn being sounded every minute—as dismal a thing as one could imagine. One of the advantages of running the vessel on oil fuel was that it could be shifted to act as ballast more easily than coal."

"Such a smiling pride I found in a girl belonging to one of the old noble families of Russia who came back from France at the time of the revolution to 'see it through with her people.' It has been hard for her, and harder for her mother and father and delicate sister. They were living, as I found them, in two rooms divided from the public passage by an old curtain. There they have been since the Soviet officials took their big house and all that it held, with their pictures and jewels and treasures of every kind."

"COURAGE."

"The father kept a little house where he showed me the wretched room where he sleeps, the size of a bath-room, heaped up with logs which he uses for fuel with anxious economy. But he brushed the tears away and shrugged his shoulders and spoke the word 'courage' as though to his own soul. The mother's hands were toil-worn, like a peasant woman's. When the two girls go visiting an English friend they take turns because they have to share a pair of boots."

"WE LIVE LIKE GYPSIES, YOU SEE," SAID THE ELDER GIRL, AND LAUGHED.

"It takes courage to laugh," for these people who have known all the comforts of life, and even too much luxury in the old days. In material ways they have not had quite the same change of life as the labouring classes, not so much favour in rationing or wages. Morally, their misery has been greater, because they were not hardened to the rough school of life."

LADIES WITH COARSE HANDS.

"They are hardened now, those who still live! I noticed how some of these ladies of the old regime had coarse hands, how the older ones had taken on the appearance of well as the clothing of women of the people."

"So I thought when I stood in the room of a little old lady who had hidden some of her treasures, and now, when private property is allowed to some extent—brought them out to sell, not out of fear and trembling. Once her table had been laid for 70 guests, all her plate and glass had been in sets of 70. Now she lived in one bare room, and as she showed me a fur coat, some embroidered tablecloths, a few trinkets, she was like an old peasant woman in the market place."

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SCIENCE AND SEX.

MR. JULIAN HUXLEY'S VIEWS.

At the Royal Society of Arts on January 18th, Mr. Julian Huxley, Fellow of New College, Oxford, lectured on recent advances in the biological theory of sex.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S., who presided, in introducing the lecturer, said that he was the grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley, one of the greatest figures in the history of British biology; that he had voluntarily resigned a professorial chair in the United States, and returned to serve his country with distinction during the war, and that by his investigations at Oxford, he was rapidly gaining a reputation as one of the rising younger men of science.

Mr. Huxley limited his subject to the determination of sex, which, apart from its practical interest, was a meeting-point of cytology and genetics, zoology, embryology, and physiology. Mendelian research, he said, had shown most of the hereditary constitution of an animal or plant to consist of actual chemical entities, the hereditary factors or genes. It was almost certain that these were in the chromosomes of the nucleus, where each had its appointed station. When the time for reproduction approached, the chromosomes arranged themselves in pairs, and, before fertilization, each gamete or sexual cell, by a reducing division, was left with only one member of each pair. The union of the male and female gametes, the essential act of fertilization, restored the proper number of chromosomes, half coming from each parent. This machinery provided for the mingling of the parental and maternal characters in the offspring, and operated so that it could seldom happen that two children received precisely the same allotment of characters from father and mother.

THE HIGHER ANIMALS.

It was probable that, in the higher animals at least, the sex was determined at the actual moment of fertilization. Human twins were usually as unlike as any two children of the same family, and in these circumstances they might be of identical or of different sexes. But sometimes they were almost indistinguishable, in which case they were always of the same sex, and evidence from the foetal membranes pointed to their being the product of a single fertilized egg. In an armadillo, four young were always produced at a birth; they were of the same sex, and the membranes showed that they were all four the product of a single egg.

In the case of insects and some other animals, there was evidence that the male had one chromosome less than the female. If, as was now supposed, this extra chromosome was the carrier of sex, then the determination of sex followed the determination of many other characters as worked out by Mendelian experiments. This suggested the possibility that if some means were found of inducing the casting out of the additional chromosome, the sex ratio might be artificially modified. This experiment had actually been made in the case of a cock, where it was found that the proportion of males was markedly increased by exposure to high temperature during the reduction division, or by causing the retention of the eggs in the body of the female for an abnormally long time.

There was at least a suggestion that a similar influence on the determination of sex could be produced in birds by altering the chemical metabolism. Active metabolism led to small eggs, and in these the additional chromosome was usually retained, leading to a high proportion of males. The normal additional chromosome arrangement was designed so as to give an equal proportion of the sexes, but science was approaching the stage at which it could modify the normal arrangement and so suit the sex ratio to its wishes.

WHAT FIRST MADE YOU FEEL OLD? KIND FRIENDS WHO LET US KNOW.

When did you first notice that you were growing old? The *New York Times* put this question to its readers. Here are some of the replies from men:

When I met my son for the first time walking with a girl.

When a girl friend told me that she was in love with some other man.

When at a party I was asked to join the table occupied by the older ones.

When I lost my first tooth.

When I lost my breath while going up hill.

When a mother asked me to see her young daughter home.

When the presence of many people began to bore me.

When I found more pleasure in staying at home in the evening than in going out.

When I met my first sweetheart after many years.

When I first noticed my head getting bald.

When my daughter said to me, "Father, that is the old way of spelling."

Among the women's replies were the following:

When men stopped turning round after passing me on the road.

When a woman friend of the same age as myself became a grandmother.

When I noticed the first grey hairs.

When a girl offered me her seat in the tramcar.

When I was told, "You are looking so fresh and young."

When at a dance more attention was paid to my daughter than to myself.

When I had to play the piano while the other women started dancing.

When I began to notice that all declarations of love are similar.

When the old men ceased paying me compliments and the very young ones began.

When I received an invitation to a silver wedding from a couple whose first wedding I attended.

When I came to the conclusion that I had never been young.—*Daily Express*.

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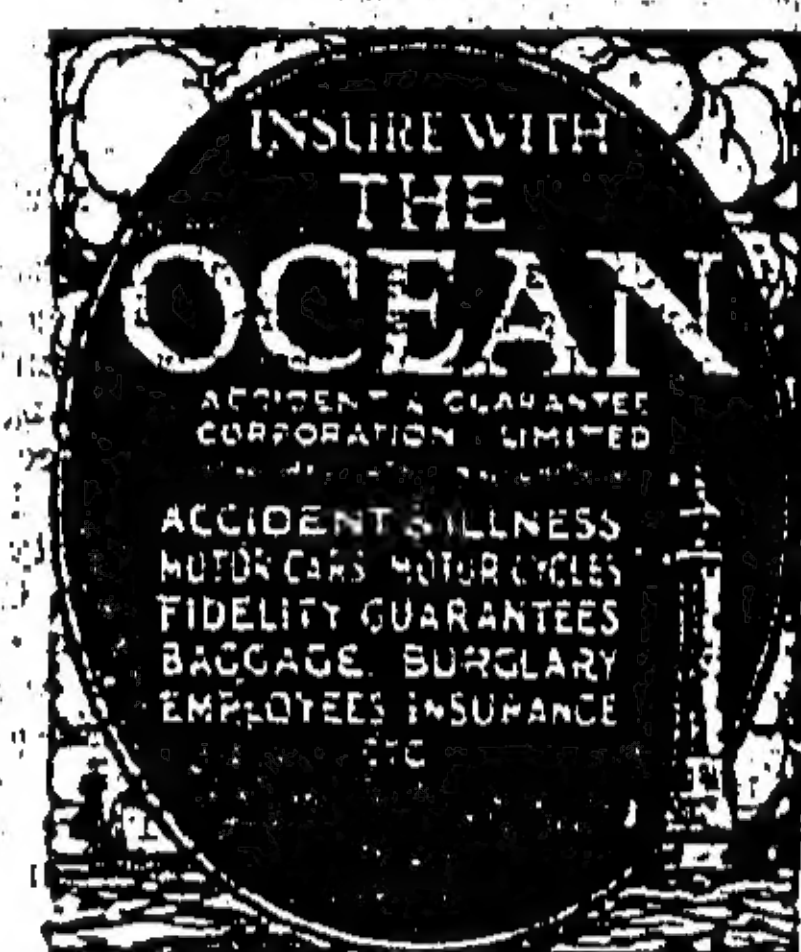
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO "TAMING" ... On 26th Feb.

SHANGHAI "CHINHUA" ... On 28th Feb.

SHANGHAI "FENGTIEN" ... On 1st Mar.

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